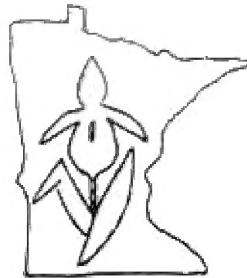


# NATIVE PLANT NEWS



VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1

NEWSLETTER OF THE MINNESOTA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SPRING, 1982

## Help Conserve Minnesota's Rare Plants

The Endangered Species Act, established in 1973, is the only national program to conserve rare plants; reauthorization of a strong Act is essential to survival of these valuable species. Conservationists can make this happen by working together to lobby Congress.

The Fish and Wildlife Service can protect endangered species only as long as it has legal permission to spend tax dollars for this purpose. This permission, or authorization, expires on 1 October 1982; Congress must pass a new law if the program is to continue.

Because we are few in number, plant conservationists must work particularly hard to make sure Congress does not eliminate or reduce the Act's protections for plants. During the reauthorization process, Congress may change or repeal any part of the Act.

Many development interests have already begun lobbying Congress to weaken the entire program. Most of the proposals would undermine provisions in the Act intended to protect species' habitats from inadvertent destruction as a result of inadequately planned development projects. Other changes would slow efforts to list additional disappearing species under the Act. Worst of all, some congressmen, administration officials, and development interests are working to totally eliminate plants and invertebrates from the Act's protection.

Reauthorization of a strong and effective Endangered Species Act will not be easy. It will require the efforts of a large number of individuals and organizations. With your help we can save the Endangered Species Act and the many ani-

mals and plants that depend on it for their continued survival.

If you are willing to help, please write letters and make telephone calls supporting the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act to your congressmen and senators.

Contact Barbara Coffin for more information on the Endangered Species Act and for addresses of congressmen and senators.



## June Meeting Agenda

The 2 June 1982 meeting of the Minnesota Native Plant Society will feature first a tour, then the lecture.

At 6:30 p.m., Dr. Robert Mullin, Professor of Horticulture, will lead a tour of Saint Paul campus gardens and greenhouses. Meet at the corner of Gortner and Folwell to begin the tour of prairie plants, woodland wildflowers, and horticultural gardens. These plants have been raised by students under the direction of Dr. Mullin.

At 7:30 p.m., Dr. May Wright and Steve Kelley, both professional wildflower growers, will address the Society in 10 Falmer Classroom Building. Dr. Wright will describe techniques of raising meadow and boreal plants, and Mr. Kelley will speak about propagation of deciduous wildflowers.

# Minnesota Native Plant Society Formed — Committee Reports

Young and old, hobbyists, students, and professionals alike have been flocking to monthly meetings of the new Minnesota Native Plant Society. They're a diverse bunch. While some are newcomers to the study of botany, others are old hands at it. Each one brings something unique to the group.

They have much in common. They're committed to working together to

- Conserve all native plants,
- Educate the public to appreciate and preserve plant life,
- Sponsor research and publications on plant life in the state,
- Promote preservation of native plants by legislation,
- Cultivate native plants, and
- Establish suitable sanctuaries and natural areas.

And together they put on some great programs, field trips, and activities.

Who's responsible for this phenomenon? Peg Kohring, Emily Nietering, and Heidi Van't Hof, transplants from the Michigan Botanical Club, along with Jan Grew and Chris Soutter, first formed and acted on the idea. They organized the first meeting, held on 3 February 1982, at which time they assembled a temporary steering committee. This committee is leading the group until formal elections can take place in October 1982.

In the meantime, anyone with ideas for activities, lectures, or the newsletter is urged to contact those committee members, as listed here:

Conservation & Education -

Barb Coffin

Dennis Rothenmaier

Membership -

Emily Nietering

Heidi Van't Hof

Newsletter -

Marilyn Andersen

Judy Horsnell

Program -

Peg Kohring

Welby Smith

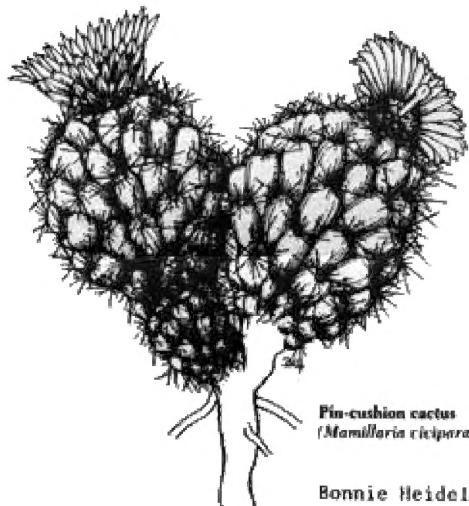
Publicity -

Janet Grew

Chris Soutter

## MEMBERSHIP

We proudly report that MNPS now has 63 single and 50 family paid memberships. Members will continue to receive the newsletter (unfortunately, due to postage costs, non-members will receive only the first gratuitously) with notices of meetings, speakers, field trips, native plant conservation news, and other special events relating to the Society's aims and interests. For membership information, please write: MNPS, 220 BSC, 1445 Gortner Ave., Saint Paul, Minn. 55108. Membership dues are \$8.00 single and \$10.00 family.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 30 April 1982

### Receipts

Membership dues \$800.00

Draft Interest 1.23 \$801.23

### Expenses

Postage 62.34

Printing 23.75

Supplies 14.09

Check Fee 7.12 107.30

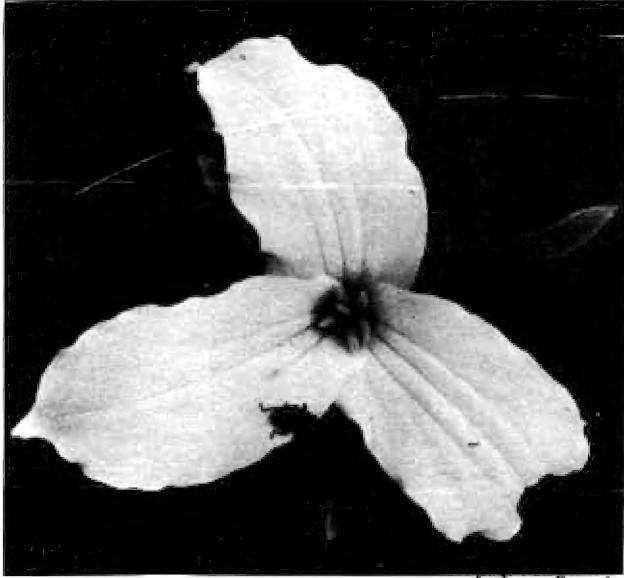
Balance on Hand \$693.93

### RECONCILIATION

Draft Account 646.73

Savings Account 10.00

Petty Cash 37.20 \$693.93



Audrey Engels

## CONSERVATION AND EDUCATION

The Conservation and Education Committee met for the first time on 23 March. A list of possible projects was developed and it was decided to call all individuals who had indicated an interest in working on this committee to poll their ideas for potential projects. At this point, six general project ideas have been identified:

1. develop educational materials to accompany Native Plant Society field trips;
2. sponsor or cosponsor workshops on native plants;
3. promote letter writing campaigns (e.g. on the reauthorization of the federal endangered species act);
4. develop a slide/tape show on "Why Conserve Native Plants";
5. produce educational materials on Minnesota's native plants to be distributed on posters, calendars, postcards, T-shirts, or stationery; and
6. adopt an area or species that needs help because it is endangered or threatened by destruction.

The committee will meet again on April 27th to decide which projects to begin work on. If you are interested in working on this committee, call either Barbara Coffin or Dennis Rothenmeier.

## PUBLICITY

Publicity for MNPS meetings this winter consisted of

- press releases sent to metropolitan newspapers
- notices sent to environmental organizations for placement in newsletters
- flyers sent to college biology departments, libraries, nature centers, museums, and other organizations for posting
- postcard reminders sent to interested individuals after the first meeting.

Even though the response seems overwhelming, there may be potentially interested people who are not yet aware of MNPS. If new places to post flyers or to send newsletter notices come to mind, please call Chris Souter at with your suggestions.

Perhaps the most effective way of spreading the news about MNPS is by word-of-mouth. Pass the word!

## The Editors' Desk

We would like to include your art work and black and white photos in our next issue. We also invite your letters to the editor and your book reviews to print as space permits. Deadline is 10 July 1982. Make your contribution by calling Judith Horsnell at or Marilyn Andersen at .

Help name our newsletter. Submit your ideas. We will consider all entries and announce the winning entry at our big fall meeting. Mail suggestions to Judith Horsnell,

. The deadline is 15 August, 1982.

A huge thank-you for the many helpful ideas, the prodigious hours of volunteer labor, and the generous donations of talent, skill and experience that have made this newsletter possible. It's clear that there's a savvy, spunky bunch of native plant lovers in this Society. Keep up the good work, folks.

# Field Trip Schedule

Rain or shine, these trips are on!  
Plans have developed quite nicely, as  
you can see below.

Pretrip sessions will be held for several of the field trips:

Minn. River Outcrops pretrip -

June 11

Mississippi Float Trip pretrip-

June 18

Schaefer Prairie pretrip-

July 30; and

Whitewater pretrip -

August 13.

For further information on these pretrips or even the trips themselves, call Peg Kohring at [redacted]. Meeting places are still being scheduled.

Let's keep in mind, as we explore these sites, one of our foremost goals as a Society -- the conservation and preservation of native plant species. An appropriate code of ethics for each of us to observe must include these tenets:

1. Plant collecting is prohibited.
2. Discretion must be exercised in removal of fruits, flowers, bark, or other plant parts.
3. Areas visited must not be damaged or degraded because of our actions or our presence.

Responsibility for adhering to this code rests with each individual. Make the world healthy for plants.

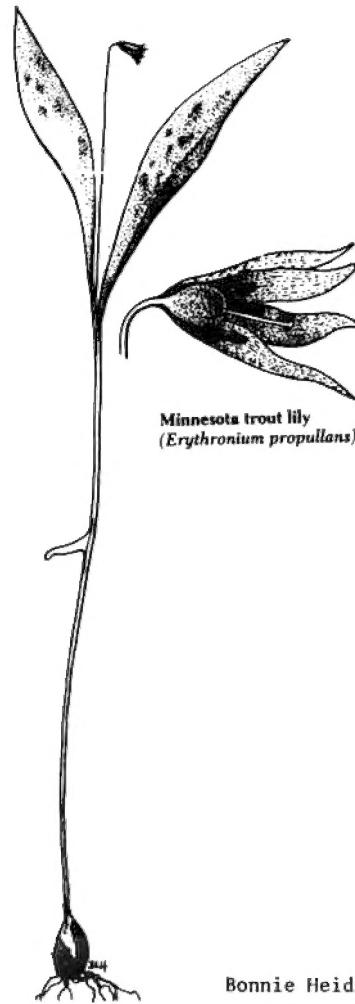


## NERSTRAND WOODS - Rice County

DATE: Saturday, 22 May 1982

TIME: 10 a.m. to mid-afternoon

LEADERS: Harriet Mason and Welby Smith. Harriet is a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota who is studying Nerstrand Woods for her dissertation. Welby Smith is the Heritage Program Botanist with the Department of Natural Resources.



Minnesota trout lily  
(*Erythronium propullans*)

Bonnie Heidel

DESCRIPTION: This is your chance to see, photograph and learn about the spring wildflowers of Nerstrand Woods State Park. We expect to see dogtooth violets, trilliums, mayapples, spring beauty, bellwort, hepatica, and anemones as well as learn about the maple-basswood forest, referred to in Minnesota as Big Woods.

MEETING PLACE: From the Twin Cities take 35W south to the Faribault exit on Highway 60. Take Highway 60 east through Faribault to Highway 20; go north on Highway 20 through Cannon City, and just north of Cannon City take 27 east to Highway 246. Take Highway 246 north to the entrance of the Nerstrand Woods State Park, where we will be meeting in the parking lot of the picnic grounds. Be prepared to pay the entrance to the park.

WHAT TO BRING: Field clothes, walking shoes, camera, a lunch, rain coat, and something to drink.

MINNESOTA RIVER VALLEY GRANITE OUTCROP

TRIP- Renville County

DATE: Saturday, 12 June 1982

TIME: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

LEADERS: Emily Nietering. Emily is a graduate student at the University of Minnesota. She is surveying the flora of the granite outcrops along the Minnesota River for her master's thesis.

DESCRIPTION: The wide Minnesota River Valley was formed by the meltwaters from the glaciers as they retreated northward. This great volume of water dug its way through the gravel and outwash deposited by the glaciers, down to the underlying bedrock, exposing "knobs" or outcrops of this granite in the valley floor. The outcrops are broad, flat expanses of rock, allowing plants to grow only in cracks, or in pockets where enough soil accumulates to allow growth in the spring while moisture is still present. We will visit two outcrop sites near Morton and North Redwood. Species we're likely to see include small prickly pear, longleaf bluets, sleepy catchfly, rock jasmine, and fameflower, as well as many prairie species.

MEETING PLACE: Carpool at Ridgedale Center at the Cat lot near Donaldsons, off Highway 12. We will arrive in Morton at 11:30 a.m. at the junction of Highway 19 and 71 if you wish to meet us there.

WHAT TO BRING: Lunch and drink, hiking boots (cactus attack those who wear sneakers!), camera, sun protection.

REST FACILITIES: Morton or Redwood Falls.

PRETRIP SESSION: 11 June 1982.

rador for his doctoral dissertation at the University of Minnesota. Welby is the Heritage Botanist for the Department of Natural Resources.

DESCRIPTION: Float the Mississippi River by canoe from Kellogg to survey the alluvial woods, floodplain, and marshes for wildflowers. We hope to see the American lotus in the backwaters.

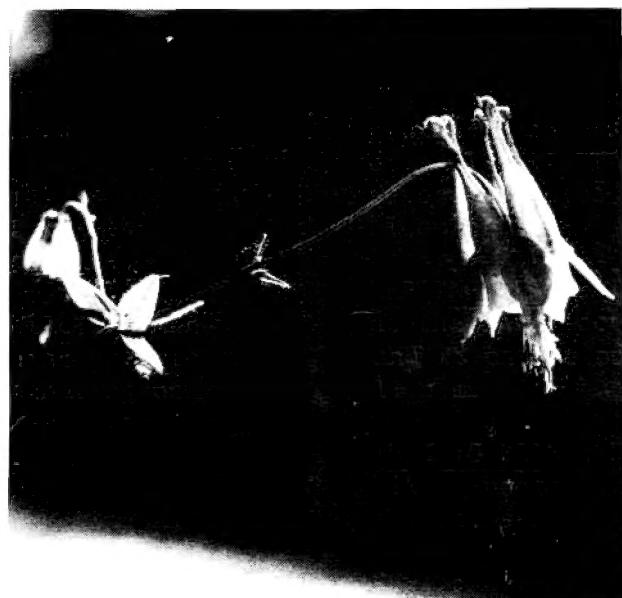
NOTE: Reservations are required to coordinate canoes; call Dan Engstrom during the evening at \_\_\_\_\_ if you plan to go. Those without canoes can ride with someone else.

MEETING PLACE: Kellogg City Park. Take Highway 61 south of the Twin Cities through Wabasha to the Kellogg exit. Go east (left) to the town of Kellogg; the park is just before you come into town. Note: despite what you think, this drive takes about 2½ hours.

WHAT TO BRING: Your canoe, paddles, lunch, and something to drink. Wear long pants, and bring rubber boots and mosquito repellent. Be prepared for sun or rain.

REST FACILITIES: Weaver, Kellogg or Wabasha.

PRETRIP SESSION: 18 June 1982.



Audrey Engels

MISSISSIPPI FLOAT TRIP - Wabasha County

DATE: Saturday, 19 June 1982

TIME: 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

LEADERS: Dan Engstrom and Welby Smith. Dan is working on the peatlands in Lab-

SCHAEFER PRAIRIE - McLeod County

DATE: Saturday, 31 July 1982

TIME: 9 a.m. - midafternoon

LEADER: Dianne Plunkett. Dianne is a wildflower enthusiast, Vice-president of the Nature Camera Club, and a medical doctor.

DESCRIPTION: This joint trip of the Nature Camera Club and the Minnesota Native Plant Society to Schaefer Prairie will "focus" on photographing native prairie plants. Over 270 plants have been recorded at Schaefer Prairie, including Indian paint brush, great lobelia, closed gentian, prairie drip-seed, big bluestem, Indian grass, yellow star grass, cord grass, and many more.

MEETING PLACE: Meet at the Cat lot of the Ridgedale Shopping Center on Highway 12 and Plymouth Road.

WHAT TO BRING: Lunch, camera, sturdy shoes, lunch, and something to drink.

NOTE: Be prepared for poison ivy!

REST FACILITIES: Glenwood or Brownton.

PRETRIP SESSION: 31 July 1982.

MEETING PLACE: Kellogg City Park. Take Highway 61 south from the Twin Cities through Wabasha to the Kellogg Exit. Go east (or left) to the town of Kellogg; the park is just before you come into town. Note: this trip to Kellogg takes 2½ hours from the Twin Cities.

WHAT TO BRING: Lunch, something to drink, sun and rain protection, mosquito repellent, and sturdy shoes.

REST FACILITIES: Camping sites are available at Whitewater State Park.

PRETRIP SESSION: 13 August 1982.

STRANDNESS AND STAFFANSON PRAIRIES -  
Pope and Douglas Counties

DATE: Saturday, 21 August 21 1982

TIME: 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.

LEADER: Ellen Ordway. Ellen, an Associate Professor of Biology at the University of Minnesota-Morris, is interested in insects and their relationship to plants. She has been doing field research for several years at Strandness Prairie, and has a wealth of knowledge to share about prairie insects and plants.

DESCRIPTION: Strandness and Staffanson are two prairie jewels located in the rolling glacial terrain of west central Minnesota. Both feature a variety of prairie habitats, from wet marshes to dry uplands. Tall prairie grasses and several species of wildflower should be blooming.

MEETING PLACE: The Cannonball Restaurant at the intersection of State Highways 55 and 28 on the outskirts of Glenwood, at 11 a.m.

WHAT TO BRING: Picnic lunch, rain gear, hiking boots, camera, binoculars, field guides, sun protection.

REST FACILITIES/ACCOMODATIONS:  
Glenwood, Alexandria.

WHITEWATER WILDLIFE AREA - Winona Co.

DATE: Saturday, August 14, 1982

TIME: 10 a.m. - midafternoon

LEADER: Welby Smith. Welby is the Heritage Program Botanist for the Department of Natural Resources.

DESCRIPTION: Whitewater Wildlife Management Area has outstanding prairie and savanna communities occurring on river-deposited sand. There are also steep bluff or goat prairies with a variety of woodland and riparian communities. The site is a meeting place of typical northern species such as jack pine, woodland, and eastern prairie species.

SAVAGE FEN AND NSP PRAIRIE - Scott  
and Dakota Counties

DATE: Saturday, 11 September 1982

TIME: 10 a.m. - midafternoon

LEADER: Welby Smith. Welby is the Botanist for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resource's Heritage Program.

DESCRIPTION: The first stop will be a deep-soil mesic prairie within the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. It is owned by Northern States Power but is leased by the Refuge for management purposes. The flora here is typical of the more eastern prairie. Later, the trip will go to a calcareous fen plant community with a diverse flora of calcareous-loving species. The fen has some northern relic species not found in other plant communities.

MEETING PLACE: Meet at the "park and ride" parking lot on Cliff Road in Burnsville. Cliff Road runs between Highway 13 and Interstate 35W, and the parking lot is a short distance from 35W.

WHAT TO BRING: Lunch, something to drink, rubber boots (both areas are wet), insect repellent, and sun and rain protection.

REST FACILITIES: Burnsville or Savage.

WOLSFELD WOODS - Hennepin County

DATE: Saturday, 2 October 1982

TIME: 1 to 3 p.m.

LEADER: Keith Wendt. Keith is the plant ecologist for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Minnesota Natural Heritage Program.

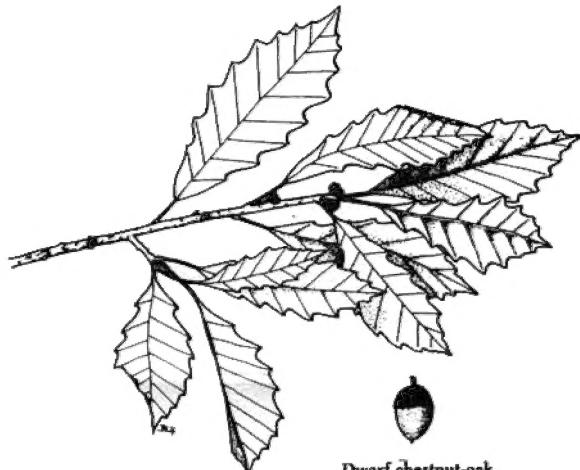
DESCRIPTION: Wolfsfeld Woods is a magnificent example of the big woods forest that once covered much of the metro area. This is your chance to enjoy the fall colors of the vibrant yellow maple and

basswood trees before the leaves fall, as well as to learn about the big woods forest.

MEETING PLACE: Trinity Lutheran Church parking lot, at the corner of Brown Road and County Road 6 (2 miles north of Long Lake on Brown Road).

WHAT TO BRING: Rain Gear, sweater, boots or sneakers, binoculars, field guides, and shoulder bag or small pack.

REST FACILITIES: In the church or Long Lake.



Dwarf chestnut-oak  
(*Quercus prinoides*)

Bonnie Heidel

## Slides Requested

In anticipation of the first annual meeting of MNPS in October, plans are being made for publicizing the organization in the Minneapolis Tribune's Picture Magazine in early September.

Slides of native plants or MNPS field trips are needed for this photoessay. Please send slides that you would like to have considered for the Picture article to:

Dianne Plunkett  
2604 Sumac Ridge  
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110

Slides need to be received by June 9th. Thirty representative slides will be chosen to be submitted in July for the article. All slides will be returned to the owners.

# Native Seed Sources

Spring finds many native plant-lovers not only out spying on spring ephemerals, but also busy working on their gardens at home. Growing native plants can not only be personally satisfying, but also a good way to stimulate your neighbors interest in them as well.

Dianne Plunkett, a member of our Society, has kindly supplied this list of Minnesota suppliers of native plants for our gardening convenience.

Dundee Garden Center  
16800 Hwy. 55  
Wayzata, Minn.  
559-4016

For best selection, come in late April or early May.

Ferndale Nursery & Greenhouse  
P.O.Box 218  
Askov, Minn. 55704  
1-838-3636

Rice Creek Gardens  
1315 66th Ave. N.E.  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55432  
Betty Ann Mech  
574-1197

Shady Acres Nursery  
R.R. 2 Box 127  
Chaska, Minn. 55318  
James & Theresa Mieseler  
466-3391

Windsor Landscaping Inc.  
2600 White Bear Ave.  
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110  
777-5003

Minnesota Landscape Arboretum  
3675 Arboretum Drive  
Chaska, Minn. 55318  
443-2460

The 1982 spring plant sale will be held Saturday, 15 May 1982.

Orchid Gardens  
6700 Spilthand Road  
Grand Rapids, Minn. 55744

Their catalog is 50¢. The owner is taking 1983 off to write a book on wildflower gardening and no orders taken after 20 Oct 1982.

Prairie Restorations Inc.  
P.O.Box 327  
Princeton, Minn. 55371

Busse Garden Center  
635 E. 7th Street  
Cokato, Minn. 55321



## Volunteers Needed

Lawyer - Minnesota Native Plant Society needs help in incorporating as a non-profit organization and then on a consulting basis should future problems arise. Contact Peg Kohring .

Prairie Transplant - A spring forbes planting day is scheduled for mid-May at Hyland Park Prairie Management Area. Call Hennepin County Park Reserve District Volunteer Services soon.

Phone

Noerenberg Memorial Garden - This special area will again need weekend attendants between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Call Hennepin County Park Reserve District, Volunteer Services soon. Phone

Woodland Wildflower Transplant - Eastman Nature Center Area will schedule a woodland wildflower transplant. One person living close to Elm Creek Park is needed for project coordination duties. Call Hennepin County Park Reserve District, Volunteer Services now. Phone



Audrey Engels



## Rescuing Wildflowers

The Minnesota River Valley Audubon Club is starting a Wildflower Rescue Team. Its purpose is to gather seeds and transplant wildflowers from areas to be disturbed by construction. If you are aware of an area in the south and west suburbs of Minneapolis from which plants may be removed, we urge you to call Larry or Randy Baum at . They would also appreciate helpful advice on procedures for this kind of activity.

## Related Events

- May 8, 9 Spring Tree Planting Weekend. Public participation desired for the North Hennepin Regional Trail Corridor. Contact Lee Ann Landstrom, .
- May 11 First Minnesota Wildflower Workshop. 8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, at Chanhassen. Fee is \$3. Contact Ione Strandberg,
- May 18 Is It Edible? Will It Heal Me? 7:30 p.m. Dr. Robert D. Bergad presents notes on uses of Minnesota's plants. Natural History Lecture Series, Bell Museum Auditorium, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Fee: \$1.

To list items in the Native Plant News, call Marilyn Andersen at

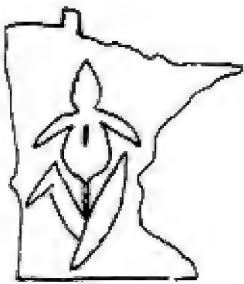
Native Plant News is published quarterly by the Minnesota Native Plant Society, 220 Biological Sciences Center, 1445 Gortner Avenue, University of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55108. Temporary co-chairpersons, by committee, include Barb Coffin and Denny Rothenmaier, Conservation and Education; Emily Neitering and Heidi Van't Hof, Membership; Judy Horsnell and Marilyn Andersen, Newsletter; Peg Kohring and Welby Smith, Program; and Janet Grew and Chris Souter, Publicity. Next deadline for submissions for publication is 10 July 1982. Call Judy Horsnell or Marilyn Andersen for further information regarding the newsletter.

Minnesota Native Plant Society  
220 Biological Sciences Center  
1445 Gortner Avenue  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, MN 55108



*Wild Blueberries*

D. (Shuby) Shubat



# MINNESOTA PLANT PRESS

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 2

NEWSLETTER OF THE MINNESOTA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

FALL, 1982

## First Annual Meeting Held

Sunday, October 3, MNPS held its First Annual Meeting for purposes both business-like and pleasurable. All events were held at the North Star Ballroom at the St. Paul Campus Student Center. All events, that is, except the field trip, which was item one on the agenda:

- 12-2 pm Field trip to Wolsfeld Woods
- 2-3 pm Native Plant Propagation Workshop
- 3-4 pm Social Hour
- 4-5 pm Business Meeting
- 5-6 pm Lecture: Restoration and Management of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, by Bill Jordan III
- 6 pm Wrap-up

MNPS drew a winner of a day for its First Annual Meeting. Sunday, October 3, was

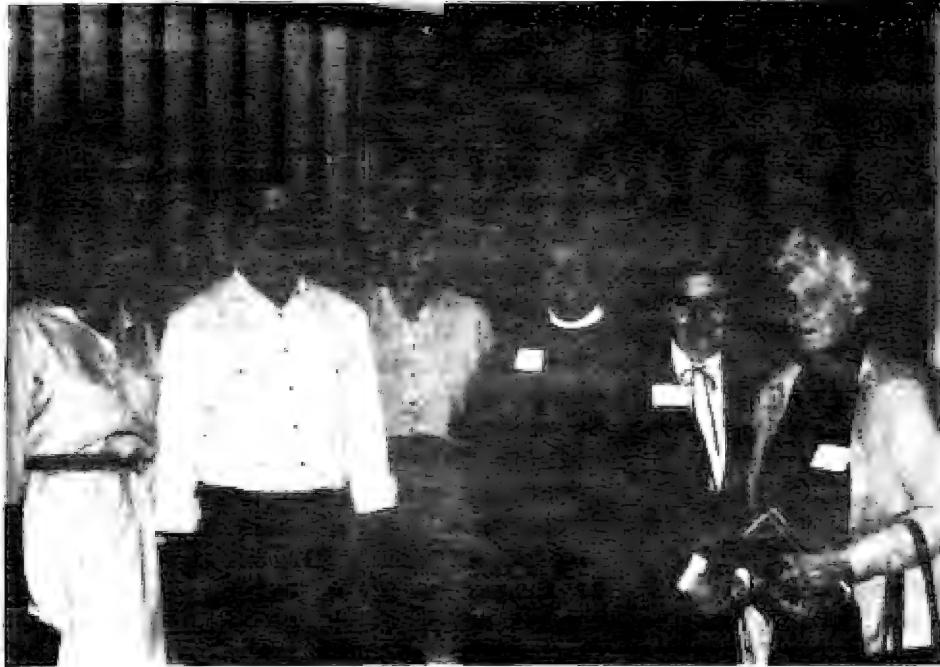
sunny and warm, a perfect day for a hike in the Big Woods. As it happened, a field trip to Wolsfeld Woods was the first scheduled event. Sugar maples were in full color, the air was clear and still, and Keith Wendt, field trip leader, was in fine form as he interpreted the development and ecology of the woods. Special find for the day was a coral root growing at the trailside.

Dr. May Wright presented slides, displays, and her considerable expertise at the second event on the program, the Native Plant Propagation Workshop. After a survey of plant propagation techniques, the session culminated in a seed exchange, with seeds provided by Brad Blackett, Deny Hahn, Dianne Plunkett, Ruth Phipps, and Jean Schossow (many thanks, folks!). Participants are encouraged to record their techniques and results on the forms



B. Andersen

Members examine Native Plant Propagation Workshop materials.



B. Andersen

Newly elected officers:  
Heidi Van't Hoff,  
Welby Smith,  
Peg Kohring,  
Deb Brown,  
May Wright  
and Evelyn Moyle.

provided so that data can be collected and summarized next year. Extra forms will be available at the November meeting, according to Chris Soutter and May Wright, who organized the project together.

A free hour followed the workshop, during which time hikers and propagators came together to relax with food, friends, photographs, and books, all focused on native plants. Audrey Engels provided a varied and colorful display of native Minnesota plants. The Blue Heron Bookstore provided a tableful of books on native plants, from algae to pine trees. MNPS provided the food and friends.

The business meeting convened, with distribution of a proposed draft of a constitution followed by election of officers and choice of a name for the newsletter. Extra copies of the proposed constitution will be available at the November meeting; members are urged to read and discuss it so that action can be taken at the December meeting.

Ballots for the election resulted in the following officers for the coming year:

President: Peg Kohring  
Vice President: Welby Smith  
Secretary: Deb Brown  
Treasurer: Heidi Van't Hof  
2 Directors at Large:  
Evelyn Moyle  
May Wright

Terms of office are proposed in the draft of the constitution.

The Name-That-Newsletter Contest generated a large field of nominations and some tough decisions at balloting time: MNPS Newsletter, Root Words, Minnesota Floraphila, Minnesota Vasculum, The Native Leaf-let, The Ladyslipper, Native Notes, The Green Leaf, The Aspen Leaf, The Offshoot, and Quercus Quarterly all bowed in the end to Minnesota Plant Press, as you can see on the masthead.

Final event of the day featured Bill Jordan III, Public Relations Coordinator at the University of Wisconsin Arboretum at Madison, who described just how a 1,200 acre arboretum got started in the midst of an economic depression and how it happened to develop the concept of ecosystem agriculture (see summary of his address elsewhere in this edition).

Announcement of election results brought the First Annual Meeting to an end, but opened our new season, with new lectures, new officers, new field trips, and new tasks awaiting us. Mark your calendar now for the November 3 meeting. We're still booked for the first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 pm in 10 Palmer Classroom Building on St. Paul Campus.

-M. Andersen

## Jordan Speaks on Restoration

Bill Jordan III, of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum at Madison, delivered the main address at the MNPS First Annual Meeting on Sunday, October 3. He described the ecological factors -- both natural and social -- that contributed to the restoration and management of the present-day, 1,200 acre UW Arboretum.

Jordan began by reviewing the destruction of natural plant communities that followed in the wake of European settlers, who tamed the Madison area through farming, deforestation and lead mining. The tree count was down to six when the 200 acres of wetlands and uplands were first acquired by the University. Farming attempts had not prospered; nor had the natural plant community.

Jordan went on to describe how the Great Depression of the 1930s served as catalyst for the arboretum. Economic stress made sale of the impoverished land an unprofitable venture, and the University was able to acquire it as a result. Dust bowl years called into question the agricultural practices of the time, making the University research community even more receptive to new ideas. Inexpensive labor, provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), made it possible to move prairies, if not mountains. Autopsy of the devastated land allowed researchers to infer what was necessary to restore the patient to health. All of these components contributed to the development of the restoration concept in land management.

While civic leaders of the area thought the newly acquired land should be developed into a park or Renaissance arboretum, complete with a variety of trees and shrubs, Aldo Leopold, formerly of Sand County, had another idea.

Leopold successfully persuaded planners to apply the intensive techniques of modern agriculture to cultivation of a plant community modeled after the natural ecosystem. By 1935, CCC crews were available, and a large-scale effort was launched to transplant a prairie onto the site. Trees were moved, big bluestem patches were implanted, and soon a

60-acre prairie was growing -- in rows. This came to be known as the agricultural approach.

The horticultural approach evolved later, presumably when labor was not so plentiful. Prairie plants were installed, plant by plant, in conditions similar to their natural niches. Natural prairie provided the model, and while this attempt was on a much smaller scale and the effort more meticulous than massive, the prairie was more prairie-like.

The process worked for other ecosystems as well. Prairies, marshlands, oak savannahs, and deciduous and coniferous forests have now been restored. They, of course, support further research on the restoration and management of natural communities, said Jordan.

-M. Andersen



Speaker Bill Jordan, III, fields questions after his presentation at the first annual meeting.

## Strictly Classified

Tired of thinking of yourself as a "lower" plant? Join the Spore-Bearers Support Group. Meets Sundays.

# MNPS Financial Statement

(year to date)

1 October 1982

## RECEIPTS

Membership Dues	\$1097.00
Annual Mtg. Registration	130.00
Draft Dividends	11.82
Savings Dividends	1.79
	<u>1240.61</u>

## EXPENSES

Postage	165.46
Printing	145.35
Supplies	25.22
Miscellaneous	<u>7.12</u>
	<u>343.15</u>

BALANCE ON HAND	\$ 897.46
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## RECONCILIATION

Draft Account	\$ 367.47
Savings Account	446.79
Petty Cash	<u>83.20</u>
	\$ 897.46

## Members Study Ginseng

Three MNPS members have participated as volunteers in a ginseng monitoring program directed by the Department of Natural Resources. Roger Eliason, Celine Lyman, and Sandra McKay helped search for suitable habitat and set up five study plots. They worked with Welby Smith, Heritage Program botanist.

Purpose of the program is to monitor ginseng's reproduction and growth over a long period of time, and particularly to contrast the results of plants grown on protected and unprotected plots.

Ginseng is harvested by digging out the root, which is believed to have medicinal value. While the federal government makes the decision to allow biennial harvesting, harvesters are not required to have permits. No harvesting is permitted within state parks, where four of the study plots are located; the fifth study plot, however, is on private land.

-Judith Horsnell

## Field Trip Round-Up

Summer field trips proved to be successful and rewarding adventures for the lucky participants. Most groups were ideal in size, ranging from twelve to twenty people. We were almost always lucky with the weather; the Mississippi float trip experienced some rain at the end of the day, but was rewarded by finding a swamp white oak at the river's margin and a green dragon plant, which is related to the jack-in-the-pulpit, in the flood plain woods.

The Whitewater Wildlife Area trip walked the sand barrens and the black oak savannahs and climbed the bluffs to the goat prairie for a spectacular view of the Whitewater valley. They were joined by a local family who were MNPS members interested in finding out more about their area.

On the trip to the Minnesota River valley granite outcrops, hikers observed a common nighthawk incubating eggs on a nest perched on the granite surface. One patient photographer, Audrey Engels, was present when the tiny, purple Fameflower, *Talinum parviflorum*, opened its blossom as predicted, at 4 pm. It only stays open until 6 pm, and then it closes again. Someone long ago must have noted that its blossoms were as fleeting as fame.

Schaeffer Prairie was abloom in the brilliant colors of purple bergamot, yellow greyheaded coneflower, white prairie clover, and orange butterfly weed. The bright yellow flowers of a carnivorous horned bladderwort colony made an exciting find.

We will offer field trips again next year and hope for your continued participation. We hope you will find a good number of the trips that fit your personal interest and schedule. Please send your suggestions for places to visit to Peg Kohring, at the MNPS address.

-Judith Horsnell



## ESA — Soon a Law?

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) has made good progress since our spring issue. It survived the joint committee hearings in good form, passed both houses of Congress, and now awaits only the presidential signature before passage as law. That apparently clear sailing in reality took a great deal of effort, and success of the prospective law is still up for grabs pending proper funding -- a separate issue entirely.

The ESA protects both plant and animal species considered to be endangered (in danger or extinction in all or most of its range) or threatened (likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future). Protection extends only to those species listed in the Act. Major hazards to these species include loss of habitat, overcollection, and competition with introduced species. ESA is the only national program that addresses these issues.

ESA must be reauthorized every three years. Every three years a struggle ensues, with various industrial groups proposing weakening amendments. Strong measures are required to counter these proposals, and stronger ones still, to strengthen the program. Representation is particularly crucial for protection of plant species, which seem to be under-represented in organized fan clubs. Outstanding efforts came this year from the Environmental Defense Fund, the Sierra Club, and other wildlife groups. Particularly effective, however, were the testimony provided by the Nature Conservancy, and the monitoring of lobbying activity, maintained by Faith Campbell of the National Resource Defense Council in Washington, D.C.

The struggle is not yet over. A strong law without adequate funding accomplishes little. Funding of the ESA has yet to be appropriated. Constituent letters urging members of Congress to provide strong financial support for the Act are now needed. Without our support, Federal activities to conserve endangered species may yet be futile.

-M. Andersen



Audrey Engels

Echinocystis lobata - wild cucumber

## Volunteer Trail Guides Needed

Won't you share your love of nature with children? Maplewood Nature Center has openings this fall for volunteers to lead groups of visiting school children on trail hikes. Orientation and training sessions for volunteers began September 8. Please call Chris Soutter or Jan Grew for further details.



*Take a bow, Dorothy!*

*Without Dorothy Wiltz's generous donation of time and typing, our entire newsletter would look like this brief, painful paragraph. Thanks, Dorothy.*

*The Editors*

## Name Dropping Linnaean Style

Have you ever wondered how plants got their names? Of course, common names have been in use since prehistoric times, but as the science of botany began to develop, a better method was needed to name the plants, one that scholars in every country could understand, and that would be consistently applied to the same plant. Our present style of scientific names for plants, in which each species is given two names, was initiated by Carolus Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist. He published a book of plants and their names called Species Plantarum in 1753. He wrote in Latin, which was the language used by scholars in Europe at that time, and that tradition has continued through our use of Latin in scientific nomenclature.

There is an interesting botanical story behind Mr. Linnaeus' name. His name refers to a great linn or linden tree (of the genus Lilia) that stood on the family property. Two of his uncles who were clergymen took the name "Liliander" from this tree. When Linnaeus was granted a title of nobility, he took the name Carl von Linne, which latinized to Carolus Linnaeus. Otherwise he might have remained Carl Nilson, son of Nils Ingemarson.

Often the names that Linnaeus and others used for plants reflected some character of the plant or flower (i.e. Penstemon which means five stamens) or were named after a person (i.e. Lobelia named for Matthias de l'Obel, a Flemish botanist), but most come from Greek or Latin words associated with the plant, or adaptations of common names. Here are a few genera you will recognize and the stories behind their names:

Achillea (Yarrow) named after Achilles, who is said to have used it to heal wounds at the Siege of Troy, having been taught the uses and virtues of plants by Chiron the Centaur.

Aquilegia (Columbine) from the Latin aquila, referring to the spurred form of the flower, like an eagle's claw.

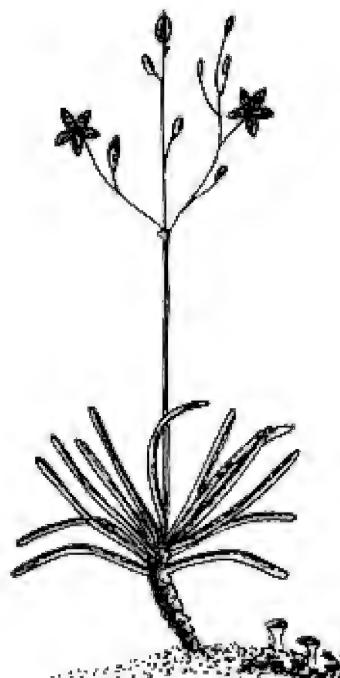
The common name is said to come from the Latin, columba, a dove; the form of the flowers suggesting a flight of doves.

Artemisia (Wormwood) named after the Greek Artemis, daughter of Zeus and sister to Apollo; the virgin huntress and goddess of wildlife, childbirth and all young things.

Caltha (Marsh Marigold) from the Greek Kalathos, a goblet; describing the shape of the flowers.

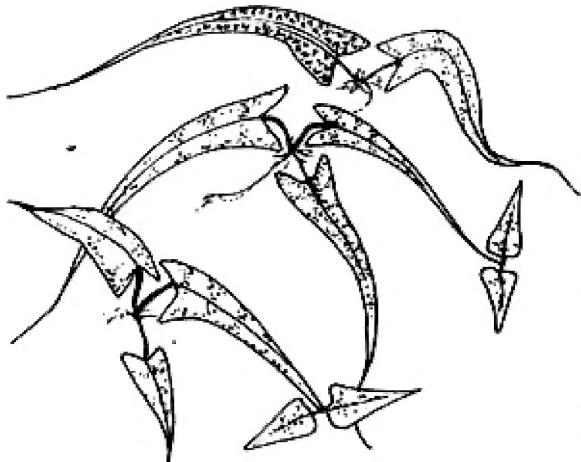
Delphinium (Larkspur) from the Greek dolphin, a dolphin; referring to the flower buds having some resemblance to a dolphin's head.

Eupatorium (Joe-pye weed) named after Mithridates Eupator, a king of Pontus about 115 B.C., who is said to have discovered an antidote to poison in one of the species. When he was taken by his enemies, he preferred death to captivity, but he had fortified himself against poison so strongly that he could not poison himself and had to order a slave to stab him. The common name comes from an Indian herb doctor who prescribed the plant.



*Talinum rugospermum*. Hale sand prairie - July

Sue Galatowitsch



*Camptosorus rhizophyllus L.*  
rock outcrops.

Sue Galatowitsch

Hieracium (Hawkweed) from the ancient Greek, hierax, a hawk. Pliny, the Roman naturalist, believed that hawks fed on this plant to strengthen their eyesight.

Lysimachia (Loosestrife) from the Greek luo, to loose, and mache, strife. The Romans are said to have placed these flowers under the yokes of oxen since they were supposed to keep away flies and gnats and thus relieve the animals from irritation.

Oenothera (Evening primrose) from the Greek oinos, wine, and thera, pursuing or imbibing; the roots of one plant being thought to induce a thirst for wine.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal) from the Greek polys, may, and gonu, a small joint, referring to the jointed rhizomes. In 1597, this was written in Gerard's Herball: "The root of Solomon's Seale, stamped while it is fresh and greene, and applied, taketh away in one night, or two at the most, any bruise, black or blew spots gotten by falls or women's wilfulness, in stumbling upon their hasty husband's fists, or such like".

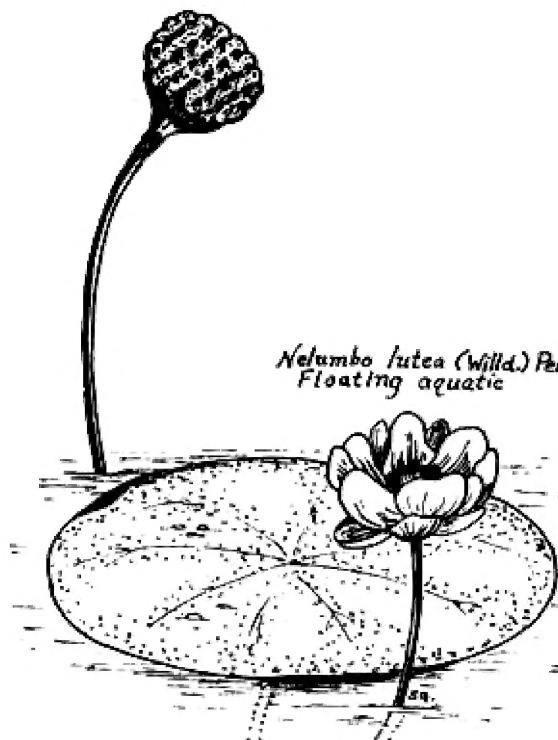
Ranunculus (Buttercup) from the Latin rana, a frog, since many species occur in marshy places where frogs also are found.

Tradescantia (Spiderwort) commemorating John Tradescant, who died in 1637. He

was one of the greatest and most adventurous of the early plant collectors. He became gardener to King Charles I, founded a botanic garden, and introduced the gladiolus, apricot, and primrose to England.

Not everyone appreciated Linnaeus' attempt at naming, as a letter from Peter Collinson to Linnaeus in 1753 states: "I have had the pleasure of reading your Species Plantarum, a very laborious and useful work, but my dear friend, we that admire you are much concerned that you should perplex the delightful science of botany with changing names that have been quite well received and adding new names quite unknown to us. Thus, botany which was a pleasant study and attainable by most men, is now become, by alterations and new names, the study of a lifetime, and none but real professors can pretend to attain it".

-Emily Nietering



*Nelumbo lutea* (Willd.) Pers.  
Floating aquatic

Sue Galatowitsch

## Strictly Classified

Weary of floating adrift in the waters of life? Seeking others interested in setting down roots? Write to Lemna.

# Nature Center Plant Programs

- Oct 23 Gourds, Pumpkins and Jack O'Lanterns 2:00 pm. Coon Rapids Dam (757-4700).
- Oct 30 Dyeing Naturally 10:00 am - 2:30 pm. Use plant materials to make woolen dyes. Wood Lake Nature Center (861-4507). Fee: \$5.
- Nov 6 Weed Arrangements 1:00 pm. Eastman Nature Center (425-2324).
- Nov 7 Plant Rainbows 1:00 pm. Beautiful colors for fabric dyes can be obtained from several of our more common plants. Learn to identify several dye plants, prepare yarn or fabric for dyeing, make the dye bath, and see the lovely results. Westwood Hills Environmental Education Center (544-7912).
- Nov 13 Birch Basketry 9:30 am - 3:00 pm. Indian Art of making waterproof baskets. Wood Lake Nature Center (861-4507). Fee: \$7.
- Nov 14 Paper-Making and Poetry 1:00 pm. Learn the fun process of making your own paper from pulp, grasses, and leaves. Then try your creative talents on a poem or drawing to make your paper an attractive art object. Westwood Hills Environmental Education Center (544-7912)
- Nov 28 Seeds for Spreading 1:00 and 3:00 pm. Plants spread in many ways. Look at the form and function of devices plants use to do this. Lowry Nature Center (473-4693).
- Dec 4 Cordage and Netting 9:30 am - 3:00 pm. Cords, twine and nets from plant fibers. Wood Lake Nature Center (861-4507). Fee: \$7.

## Strictly Classified

Lonely male Ginkos on classy boulevard in Minneapolis wish to meet female Ginko for mutually beneficial relationship. Only mature females need respond.

Cultivated Thymus vulgaris looking for a wild thyme.



Audrey Engels

Asclepias syriaca - milkweed

## Letter to the Editors

The Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis is preparing blueprints for the first Photographic Nature Sanctuary in Minnesota. The proposed location is on Minnehaha Creek, about two miles west of Minnehaha Falls.

The Photographic Nature Sanctuary will provide a place to view birds, native plants and nature through the seasons.

Members of the Native Plant Society who would like to contribute seeds, plants or time are invited to contact Dr. Jim Nelson

Members who would like to contribute a memorial or a gift are invited to contact Mr. Bill Quam,

Treasurer  
of the Minneapolis Audubon Chapter  
Sanctuary Fund. Contributions are tax  
deductible.

More news when the blueprints are ready for revision and when the next treasurer's report is ready. Suggestions are welcomed.

- Dr. Jim Nelson

## Books for Winter Browsing

Judith Carter, of the Blue Heron Bookstore, suggests the books listed below for personal enjoyment and gift-giving this winter. Other bookstores will be contacted for future book lists for the Plant Press. Readers, too, are invited to share their old favorites and new discoveries by mailing brief descriptions in to the Editors at MNPS.

GROWING WOODLAND PLANTS, by Clarence & Eleanor Binseye, \$3.00, paperback. The authors present information on caring for woodsgardens as well as gathering and propagating plants. Following the narratives, the authors present detailed information on over 200 wildflowers and ferns.

PODS: WILDFLOWERS AND WEEDS IN THEIR FINAL BEAUTY, by Jane Embertson, \$12.95 paperback.

This is the first field guide to more than 150 species of wildflower and weed pods, with 450 full-color photographs that show the flower in bloom, its pod, and in a dried arrangement.

WEEDS IN WINTER, by Lauren Brown, \$5.95 paperback.

This book will be a joy to woods-walkers and strollers who have puzzled over the skeletal remains of herbaceous plants they see in winter. Line drawings give basic clues, while the narrative describes the weeks in careful detail.

PRAIRIES, WOODS AND ISLANDS: A GUIDE TO THE MINNESOTA PRESERVES OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, \$6.00 paperback.

This guide includes 37 of the Conservancy's preserves in Minnesota. The guide is organized on a regional basis with a map and written directions for each area.

December 1 - 5 is the Holiday Sale at the Blue Heron Bookshop, Bell Museum of Natural History. Keep the store in mind for your holiday purchases. We carry over 2000 natural history titles in addition to our greatly expanded childrens' book selection. Childrens' books are always 10% off retail cost.

Store hours: 9 - 5 Tues - Sat; 1 - 5 Sun.

Bell Museum of Natural History is located on University and 17th Avenue SE in Minneapolis. Phone: 373-2423.



## Merry Mistletoe to You

Yes, Virginia, there is a Minnesota mistletoe. Of the Loranthaceae family, the genus Arceuthobium does grow right here in Minnesota, though it is too small for commercial Christmas use. Its larger relative, Phoradendron flavescens, however, grows wild in the southern United States, Mexico, and further south, where it is harvested from trees in the wild by simply breaking off the branches.

But wait, Virginia -- it's not a tree at all, but a woody parasite that grows on deciduous tree branches. Its modified roots grow into the wood of the host tree and extract the nutrients. The thick, oval, yellowish-green leaves are evergreen. It grows in dense bunches from one to three feet across, and produces the small, amber-white berries familiar to us all.

Legend has it, though, that mistletoe was not always a parasite. Once, as a magnificent forest tree, the legend goes, it provided the wood for Jesus' crucifixion cross. As a result, it fell from grace -- and stature -- to its present parasitical form.

The Scandinavian kissing legend similarly involves a death and resurrection. Baldur, god of poetry and eloquence, was slain by an arrow made of mistletoe. Other gods and goddesses prayed successfully for his resurrection, however, and mistletoe was given to the goddess of love. As part of the celebration, it was ordered that anyone who passed under the mistletoe should receive a kiss - kiss and mistletoe symbolizing the love that redeemed Baldur. May you, Virginia, and all MNPS members be blessed with successful searches for this year's crop.

-M. Andersen

Minnesota Native Plant Society  
220 Biological Sciences Center  
1445 Gortner Avenue  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

## '82-'83 Lecture Series Begins

William Jordan, III, opened MNPS' new lecture season at the First Annual Meeting on Sunday, 3 October, with his lecture on the Restoration and Management of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum. Regular Wednesday-night, monthly meetings will resume, however, on 3 November. Meetings will begin at 7:30 pm in 10 Palmer Classroom Building on the Saint Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. The following lectures have been scheduled:

Nov. 3 Minnesota Mushrooms  
Dr. David McLaughlin

Dec. 1 Vegetational Patterns in  
Minnesota Peatlands  
Dr. Herbert E. Wright

Jan. 5 Vegetation Development in  
Southeast Alaska Following  
Glacial Recession as a Key

to Understanding Early Post-glacial Vegetation in Minnesota  
Dr. Don Lawrence

Feb. 2 Trip to Biological Sciences Greenhouse  
Roberta Sladky



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